

NEWBERG GRAPHIC
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EVENTS OF THE DAY
Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

The Vladivostok squadron has returned to Port.

Japanese artillery is using Lyddite shells extensively.

Russia believes Japan is tiring of the war and would welcome mediation.

The coroner's inquiry into the wreck of the General Slocum has commenced.

The release of captives Perdicaris and Varley has again been delayed for a week.

According to Russian advices the Standard Oil company has absorbed the Russian oil trust.

The Russian army at Mukden is now able to take a much needed rest as the Japanese advance has stopped.

The Portland mine, in Cripple creek, the former stronghold of unionism, will hereafter employ nonunion help.

The Connecticut court has ruled that W. J. Bryan must turn over to Mrs. Philo Bennett all the money from the estate of her late husband.

The Transcontinental Passenger association is in session at St. Paul. The most important matter to come before the meeting for consideration will be rates to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

A big battle is imminent in Southern Manchuria.

The British battleship Prince of Wales is at Tangier.

All the Russian ships at Port Arthur are repaired and ready for sea.

Representative Tawney is sure the Lewis and Clark fair will be a success in every way.

The city of New York will raise the wreck of the General Slocum to make sure it contains no bodies.

The fourth of the transports which met with the Russian Vladivostok squadron is now known to have been sunk.

Fanatical Mongols are being urged to revolt by alleged apostles of the god Aiol and may cause the Russians much trouble.

Lieutenant General von Wahl, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, is likely to be appointed governor general of Finland.

The directors of the Portland mine will dismiss the damage action begun by their superintendent against the state of Colorado for closing the mine.

It is believed that the Japanese fleet has met the Russian Vladivostok squadron near Sasebo.

The Teamsters' union, of Chicago, and their employers are expected to have trouble shortly.

Many of the Japanese on the transport sent by the Russians committed suicide rather than be captured.

The number of vessels in the Port Arthur harbor at present is 15, including merchantmen and warships.

Authorities at Cripple Creek claim to have the man in jail who blew up the Independence depot platform.

Great Britain and Russia are said to be on the eve of reaching an understanding regarding the yellow peril.

The big break in the Sacramento river near Stockton has been closed and the flow of water checked. The loss to farmers, however, will be extensive.

The train robbers who held up the Northern Pacific train in Montana secured \$55,000. Kid Curry, the former Montana bandit is leading a posse in pursuit.

Cuba has been swept by a hurricane which caused many deaths and great damage.

The sultan of Morocco has alarmed Tangier by sending troops of the worst type there.

The Portland mine will sue the state of Colorado for \$100,000 on account of being closed by the military.

The Vladivostok squadron is now known to have sunk two Japanese transports, which carried about 1,000 men down with them.

General Stakelberg, badly beaten at Vafangow, may yet save his army by retreating. Two batteries of artillery have been literally cut to pieces by the Japanese and of their 18 guns, 13 were so badly damaged as to be rendered utterly worthless and were abandoned.

Two masked men held up the North Coast Limited Northern Pacific passenger train near Bearmouth, Montana. The safe in to express car was blown open and the contents taken. It is not known how much was secured, but it is believed the sum was large.

CANADA MAY COME.
Appropriation of \$50,000 for Lewis and Clark Fair.
Portland, June 22.—Canada may conclude to take an active part in the Lewis and Clark exposition. While that government has in the past seemed disinclined to participate, a change has been wrought in the eleventh hour. A bill making an appropriation of \$50,000 is to be introduced at once in the Canadian parliament.

Telegraphic communication to this effect was received at Lewis and Clark headquarters yesterday morning. The telegram was received from Colonel H. E. Doech, commissioner general, who recently went to Ottawa to interest the Canadian officials in the fair. It was addressed to Director General Goode, but, as Mr. Goode has been out of the city for a week past, the message was received by Secretary Henry Reed. The message is as follows:

"After many consultations and interviews, outlook for Canada's participation is favorable. Ministers will ask parliament for \$50,000.

This news was a pleasant surprise to fair officials, who had all but given up hope of getting the Canadian government interested. All communications sent to Ottawa and to Canadian officials had been courteously replied to, but the tone of the replies was not encouraging. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Canadian people to concentrate their efforts on making a fine exhibit at the fair in Belgium, which takes place next year, almost simultaneously with the Lewis and Clark exposition.

In the event parliament makes the appropriation asked for, it is thought the province of British Columbia can be brought into line. It is known that British Columbia has been holding back to see what reception the exposition will get from the general government before taking any action. Favorable action from the general government will, therefore, it is believed, insure the participation of British Columbia as a province.

RAID STILL ON.
Russian Vladivostok Squadron is Again Sighted Off Japan.
Tokio, June 22.—The Russian Siberian squadron from Vladivostok was sighted again at noon yesterday off Main island in the sea of Japan, but was apparently following out a prearranged plan, as the vessels steamed at about 11 knots' speed slowly toward the northwest, paying no attention to the shores.

Judging by their position in the water, they are heavily laden and it is supposed that before leaving Vladivostok on this last trip they filled all of their reserve bunkers with coal, so that they can keep out of port for not less than three weeks.

In spite of the menace to their transport fleet the Japanese officials here declare that their original plans will be carried out, no matter what the cost. They declare that there is no chance for the Port Arthur squadron to make a sortie to join Admiral Skrydloff, as Admiral Togo has so disposed of his ships about the harbor mouth that any vessels putting out will be sunk before they are even clear of the roadstead.

WORRYING THE JAPANESE.
Skrydloff's Squadron's Work Appreciated at St. Petersburg.
St. Petersburg, June 22.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff's message to the emperor from Vladivostok, in which he details the operations of the squadron, indicates that he has accounted for at least three of the Japanese transports besides a suspected collier. The message does not indicate the present whereabouts of the squadron. The fact that the collier was sent to Vladivostok under a prize crew might indicate that the news of the operations of the squadron was brought there by her and that the cruisers are still at sea.

The destruction of an aggregate of 15,000 tons of shipping besides troops and crews and a valuable cargo of supplies is considered here as being a good showing for the raid made by the cruisers. It is thought that it will have a moral effect and will besides necessarily divert a considerable section of Vice Admiral Togo's fleet.

Strategy is Criticised.
Liao Yang, June 22.—For the first time since the beginning of the war, General Kuropatkin has taken personal direction of the operations, and in consequence of his having assumed the offensive results different from those following recent events are anticipated. The tactics of the Japanese are admired here, but their strategy is criticised, especially with regard to the battle of Vafandien. During the battle the infantry extended over the field further than the eye could reach, one division covering six miles.

Liner Australia Wrecked.
Melbourne, June 22.—The Peninsula & Oriental liner Australia, inward bound, struck on the rocks at Point Nepean today, and it is feared she will be a total loss. The passengers and crew were landed safely. She was of 3,700 tons net.

MORGUE BLUNDER
MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CORPSES DESTROYED.
Bodies and Personal Effects Numbered and These Numbers on Former are Changed Without Reference to the Latter—Large Number of Corpses Found Packed in Wheel House.

New York, June 20.—Every hour adds to the horror of the excursion steamer disaster, when the General Slocum was burned to the water's edge near North Brother Island. Divers had explored the wreck of the steamer, and reported that no more bodies were to be found there, but today a diver who was at work on the sunken hull found a large number of corpses packed tightly inside of one of the paddle wheels. Just how many there were was not known, but it was planned to remove them as soon as Coroner O'Gorman reached the scene.

The coroner had arranged to visit the wreck today for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what evidence of culpability on the part of the Knickerbocker Steamship company or of the officials of the boat, if any, could be secured to present to the coroner's inquest. Therefore, it was determined to take out the bodies at that time.

At various hospitals where the injured are visited today it is said that their condition is fair. There are now only 53 victims of the disaster in the hospitals.

Today it is said another horror has been added to the terrible conditions resulting from the disaster through the over-officiousness of some person at the morgue. As a result some of the bodies probably never will be identified and will go to a last resting place in the humble plot furnished by the city's charity. When the bodies were taken by hundreds from the water and laid in rows on the grass at North Brother island, each was tagged with a number. That number was carefully recorded, and the papers, valuables and trinkets which would have served to possibly identify the bodies were removed and placed in separate packages, each package bearing a number corresponding to the number on the body from which the articles were taken.

When the bodies were taken to the morgue they were placed in numbered boxes, but in many cases these numbers did not correspond with the figures the bodies previous had borne. As a result, the plans were completely upset and the numbered packages of valuables became practically worthless as a means of identification.

WOULD SEAL FATE OF RUSSIANS.
Report of Japanese Advance From Suiven is Causing Great Alarm.
St. Petersburg, June 20.—The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped for the past 36 hours might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers. General Stakelberg does not attempt to conceal the seriousness of his losses, but his report and the reports from all other Russian sources agree that the retreat was in no sense a rout. The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The war office declines to accept the Japanese figures unreservedly, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Suiven with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true the Russian commander may be unable to extricate himself, and if he should be cut off from General Kuropatkin's main army the fate of the detachment would be sealed.

Further Demands Will Be Granted.
Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following from Mr. Gummere, American consul general at Tangier: "As reported yesterday, Raisuli has increased his demands. I am informed today by the minister of foreign affairs that one of the chiefs and two of his brothers, whose apprehension were demanded by Raisuli, have been arrested; also that a courier has been dispatched this morning to Raisuli to say that his further demands will probably be granted by the Moroccan government."

Russia Has Not Protested.
St. Petersburg, June 20.—An official denial is published of the rumor that the Russian ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini has protested against the reported intention of the government of the United States to dispatch a squadron of warships to Turkish waters with the view of bringing pressure to bear on the porte to secure the payment of American claims.

FEAR TO PAY BANDIT.
Ministers Object Giving Him Gold Until Captives are Free.
Washington, June 21.—A cablegram received at the state department from Consul General Gummere at Tangier, in confirming the press report that the sultan has agreed to all of Raisuli's terms, adds the bandit requested that the money ransom, \$55,000, be paid over today. Mr. Gummere expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of making this payment before Perdicaris and Varley were actually released, and safely returned to Tangier.

In his cablegram the consul general states that Raisuli's negotiator returned to Tangier last night and reported that the terms had been accepted and the money as well as the prisoners released by the sultan today must be immediately turned over to Raisuli at Taradant, where he is now located, and the captives will be released.

Mr. Gummere and the British minister both objected to this plan, on the ground that they placed everything in Raisuli's hands and they had no assurance that he would carry out his agreement after he got hold of the money. Therefore they sent a special courier to Raisuli, suggesting that the exchange be effected through the sheriff of Wazen, who had a powerful influence over Raisuli. The answer is expected tomorrow.

Based on past experience, it is feared Raisuli is not to be depended upon, and once he has the money in hand and still controls the prisoners, he will make fresh demands. However, nothing more can be done at this stage, according to Mr. Gummere, and the state department will await the conclusion of this last attempt to free the prisoners.

CURRENCY FOR PANAMA.
Commission Makes the Dollar of the United States the Standard.
Washington, June 21.—The commission charged with the preparation of a currency system for Panama today reached an agreement, which establishes a coin equivalent in fineness and weight to the dollar of the United States as the standard, and which also makes the United States dollar legal tender in Panama.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Panama government will recoin or convert the Colombian silver into coins of the size of a silver dollar. The amount of this silver in Panama is now estimated at \$1,500,000.

At the request of Secretary Taft, it was agreed to coin more silver until a total of \$6,000,000 is reached. In order to retain a parity with gold, there will be deposited in some reputable bank in New York 15 per cent of the amount coined, and, in addition, there will be deposited all the seignorage which Panama will make in the coinage to meet the American government's requirements. The agreement provides for a joint arrangement between the government of Panama and the canal commission, under which, by selling drafts and drawing on the funds exchange can be kept down to a reasonable figure, not above 2 per cent and thus avoid large fluctuations of the rate.

UNABLE TO BLOCK HARBOR.
Japanese Make Another Desperate Attempt at Port Arthur.
Liao Yang, June 21.—According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, the Japanese, before June 14, made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries, the other two withdrawing. The Russian fleet, according to these advices, is intact, and the spirits of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent.

The soldiers are eager to fight and are confident of the impossibility of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese. Most of the inhabitants have enlisted in the volunteers and 600 women have offered their services. Perfect order is maintained and trade and industry are carried on as usual.

Provisions are plentiful, there being a sufficient supply to last six months on full rations and a year at reduced rations. The Japanese outposts are 18 miles from Port Arthur.

Forces Now More Even.
Liao Yang, June 21.—The retirement of the Russians before a superior force from Vafangow and the advance of the Japanese east and north makes imminent a still more important engagement in the southern region. The Japanese have now arrived at a point where the forces are more equal, and where they must fight on more even terms. The loss of 2,000 men by the Russian divisions at Vafangow shows the courage and ability of the officers and troops to retain their position under a percentage of loss almost unprecedented.

Japanese Loan is Great Demand.
London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio announces that the total subscriptions to the second issue of exchange bonds (\$50,000,000) amounted to \$180,248,762. The bonds are issued at 92, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run for seven years.

600 LIVES ARE LOST
BIG EXCURSION STEAMER TAKES FIRE OFF NEW YORK.

Pot of Grease Overturned and Flames Spread to All Parts of Boat in Short Time—Women and Children Trampled Under Foot, Many Pushed Overboard, Others Leap to Escape Heat.

New York, June 17.—One of the most appalling disasters in the history of New York, tragic in its immensity, dramatic in its episodes, and deeply pathetic in the tender age of most of its victims, took place today in the East river, at the entrance to Long Island Sound, within a short distance of the New York shore, and within sight of thousands of persons, the majority of whom were powerless to minimize the extent of the catastrophe.

By the burning to the water's edge of the Slocum, a three-decked excursion steamer, one of the largest in these waters, more than 600 persons, the majority of whom were women and children, were burned to death or drowned by jumping overboard or by being thrown into the whirlpools by the lurching of the vessel and the frantic ruan of the panic-stricken passengers. Four hundred and eighty-five bodies have been recovered, and are now being tagged at the morgues of Bellevue hospital and Harlem.

Divers were still busy at a late hour taking bodies from the hold of the vessel, which, they say, is choked with the remains of human bodies, while the bodies of scores who leaped, or were thrown, into the river have not been recovered.

It is variously estimated that there were between 1,500 and 2,500 persons on board the General Slocum when she left the pier at Third street, East River, though the Knickerbocker Steamship company, which owns the Slocum, officially states that the number of passengers was 837, that being only one-third of the vessel's capacity. It is thought, however, that there were several hundred children in arms, for whom fares are not usually charged on these trips.

The General Slocum left Third street, East River, at 9:30 o'clock this morning, having on board the Sunday school excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran church, located in Sixth street. Her destination was Locust Grove, one of the many resorts on Long Island Sound.

The Slocum had reached a point near the Sunken Meadows, off 135th street, Manhattan, which is at the extreme eastern end of Randall's Island, when the fire broke out. The headway of the vessel and the high wind almost instantly fanned the insignificant flame into a fury. Efforts were at once directed to subduing the fire, but they were futile. The blaze spread aft with almost lightning rapidity. Captain Vanschaick then headed for shore. The great open decks, built for excursionists, with little obstruction from bow to stern, offered a clear sweep for the fire. As the Slocum dashed forward, the flames caught stanchion and cabin woodwork, eating and tearing their way across the vessel.

As the fire increased, the struggle to gain a point of vantage at the stern became frightful. Women and children crowded against the aft rail until it gave way and hundreds were pushed off into the river. After this there was a steady stream of persons who jumped or were thrown into the water. In the wake of the Slocum as she hurried upstream was a line of little black specks marking the heads and bodies of those who had sought to escape the roaring furnace on the ship by throwing themselves overboard.

Reinforcements for Kuropatkin.
St. Petersburg, June 17.—The appointment of Lieutenant General Leonidas Dembowski as commander of the Fifth East Siberian army corps is evidence that larger reinforcements are to be placed at General Kuropatkin's disposal. The four corps originally formed of Siberian troops are mobilized in Manchuria and other drafts have been sent out to the Far East. The organization of the new corps, independent of the Russian corps ordered out from European Russia shows that Kuropatkin now has 200,000 troops.

Another of Bandit's Demands Met.
Tangier, June 17.—Two Sheiks of Ben M. Snar have been imprisoned by the governor of Tangier. This fulfills another of Raisuli's conditions for the release of his captives, Messrs. Perdicaris and Varley. The sheiks imprisoned are two of those who helped treacherously to capture Raisuli some time ago.